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and Tourexes have improvements peculiar to their house, are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, and derability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best in the world. 12 private roams for applying his famous fold at

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## New Hork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. natice can be taken of a nonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be substaticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

Now READY:
The Wrongs of Kampas Officially Portrayed.
REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION: Submitted on Tuesdey, the left inst, by the Homest Howard. Howard of Mich. and Sherman of Onio, with 250 of seidouce, the fruit of three months' faithful labor in

ADVERTISFMENTS for THE DAILY TRIBUNE must he handed in before TEN o'clock in the evening in order to secure their appearance the following morning.

The Seaste yesterday passed the bill to smend the Copyright laws. Mr. Jones of Tenn., spoke ment (Three Million) bill, but no vote was taken. The President's nominations in the Navy Department then came up, and Commodores ercest and Nicholson were confirmed as Captains by a vote which indicates a pretty thorough restoration of the parties aggrieved by

the Betiring Board. In the House Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, apole his valed ctory, and tendered his resignation. In his speech he belabored Massachusetts and the North, and eulogized the South. He boasted tha he knew the assault was to be made, but not the time, and held that he could not with honor inform of the fact. We believe the criminal law enterins a different view of honor, declaring that the men who knows of a purpose to commit felony, and fails to inform officers, or do his best to prewent it, is a party to the crime. Mr. Keitt retired

The price of beef cattle went down yesterday at the great Bail's Head in Forty-fourth street, to a wer figure than has prevailed before within a year-perbaps two or three of them-for a coresponding quality of beel Nearly 3,000 bullocks were on sale, and not a tithe of them sold at rates equal to ten cents a pound for the beef. It is the general opinion that the fall of price is a permanent one, because all reports agree that there is a very abundant stock of cattle and cheap grain and pasturage all over the great West. If butchers will ce their prices to correspond with the reduction of cattle on foot, the consumption of beef will very largely, much to the advantage of the laborers of the city. We commend this fall in price of cattle to their especial notice.

turns on an alleged error in the canvass, by correcting which, Mr. Archer is shown to be elected

Our Washington dispatches say that a duel between Mesers. Burlingame of Mass. and Brooks of S. C. was barely averted yesterday.

The Senate has decided to afford some relief to those Naval officers whom the reforming board has dropped. We doubt the wisdom of this. Congress should either sustain the Board's action or overrule it.

We have seldom printed a more important collection of dispatches from our Special Correspondent and his local assistants in Kansas, than we this morning lay before our readers. The new outrages detailed in these letters fully equal, if they do not surpass in atrocity, the previous performances of the Ruffians by whom they were perpetrated. Gen. Smith has arrived in the Territore; his instructions are to sustain Shannon, Woodson, Lecompte, Donaldson and Jones, and to enforce the aws of the Border-Ruffian Legislature. The events detailed by our correspondents cast a powerful light on the fate of the Free-State settlers, in case the bill of Toombs and Douglas should become a law.

In another part of this paper, we publish a chap-

ter in advance from Mrs. Beecher Stowe's forth coming Anti-Slavery novel, now in the press of a Boston publishing house. Judging from this specimen, Mrs. Stowe's new work will not be wanting in the dramatic force, spontaneous humor, and fresh natural description which characterize "Uncle Tom's Cabin," while in mellow ripeness of composition it will probably surpass even the felicitous successes of that world-renowned produc tion. The spirit of Freedom has kindled the author's pen with living fire. Her purest fame is founded on her fidelity to that holy cause. She has caught the inspiration of the momentous issues which are now appealing to the heart of the country, and embodied its noblest impulses in her glowing page. Nor is she alone in the loyalty which consecrates the influence of literature to the interests of Liberty. The magnetism of Freedom has a natural affinity with the materials of which genius is composed. The instincts of our most highlygifted men urge them to make common cause against the champions of Slavery. The present canvass has called conspicuously into the field many poble spirits who hold an exalted rank in the world of letters. Fremont, the scholar, the man of science, the thinker, who has been true to the dreams of his youth and the culture of his early manhood, has drawn around his side, has brought upon the popular forum, has animated to the fervent utterance of political truth, not a few of our most accomplished men, whose tastes habitually court retirement, and whom nothing but a resistless sense of justice could have won from the lettered avocations that form the aim and glory of their

The Northern clergy, in numerous instances, have presented an example of fearless patriotism which must forever wipe away the charge of timidity and truckling to the prejudices of the hour. With a high-hearted indifference to personal and private consequences, they have bravely withstood the perverted public opinion which has infected the Church no less than the State. They have thrown off both the silk-n cords of professional ease and the green withes of domestic necessity, sacrificing alike the enjoyment of popularity and the prospect of maintenance, to their convictions of duty and the cause of their country. Honor to men like Tyng and Conway, who have dared to ruffle the atmosphere of a placid conservatism by the trumpet tones of truth, pleading for the cause of American Freedom in the very places where her sacred form had received the grossest insult and outrage from audacious official hands. The Pilgrim spirit still lives in the clergy of the North. They have shown themselves true to their venerable ancestry. In spite of the sleek, dough-faced divines that gently touch velvet cushions with their jeweled fingers, the gallant pluck of the Puritans is not exhausted in our Republican Zion. Happy the cause in which the appeals of the pul pit are sustained by the ballot-box, in which the oracles of the Deity are echoed back from the bearts of the people.

Nor is it the clergy alone from whose ranks our men of education and intellectual supremacy have been enlisted in the present national conflict. Many of our prominent colleges have nobly shown the true colors in the zeal and activity of their professors. Leaving the academic shades for the noise and dust of the popular meeting, they have been impelled to speak words of lotty cheer in behalf of Freedom, feeling with the youthful Milton, that it would be a base thing to remain hidden in studious luxury, while their countrymen were struggling for the dear and holy hopes of humanity in perilous and resolute conflict. On this battlefield of the nation they will win a guerdon of triumph before which all literary laurels are but children's toys. Old Harvard and Yale have spoken out and spoken well. Emancipated from the subserviency to the South which has acted as the dry-rot on most of our New-England colleges. they bid fair to take the prominent rank among the defenders of liberty, which naturally belongs to the genuine conservators of ancient learning. With such examples as Sill man, bringing the mature wisdom of scientific experience to the cause of the people-of Professor Parker, throwing off the timidity of legal precedent and the restraints of official position in devotion to a high principle—of Felton, sacrificing even his idolatry of Daniel Webster, and returning to ancient fr endship, under the influence of a stringent conscientiousness, we need not despair of the Northern colleges. The impulse which is sweeping over the land with the freshuess and purity of a Western breeze, has not left our seats of learning without a reviving power, and they will enlarge the ranks of the sturdy and determined men who are preparing to win the victory at the polls of November.

Literature is also sending its representatives into the field from other quarters beside its chosen baunts. They are found mustering with the people from the various walks of society. Their presence animates the popular convention, their wisdom mingles with the shrewd counsels of the veteran politician, their devotion to principle strengthens the hopes of the patriot. Bryant comes from his poetic retreat among the woods of Roslyn to stimulate the bearts of his reighbors by patriarchal suggestions. Emerson descends from the dim mount of spiritual vision to utter the oracles of the "Oversoul" in a Concord town-meeting Longfellow exchanges the elegant refinements of a patrician abode for the unmelodious dia of a Massa chusetts political gathering. Curtis forgets the dream-like enchaptments of the Oriental lotus enter, and shows the vigor of sinewy manhood in Everett and Bancroft have thus far continu lumb-but have they not voices to swell the echoes which resound from the mountain and forest in behalf of the freedom of the Continent that has been so often glorified by their eloquence?

It is not surprising that the enthusiasm of the people should have found a response in the retirements of the scholar. With few exceptions our literary men, neither by temperament nor by habit, are brave, uncompromising, or of radiant hope. They would never have aroused the people of Sparta by the strains of Tyrtaeus. But within their breasts still beats the undying heart of humanity, alive to the divine impulses which from time to time send a more than electric thrill throughout the breatling masses of the people. If their spirits are now "finely touched and to fine "issues," it is because of the grandour and glory of the popular cause. The battle which we are new fighting is one of lofty moral import. Ardently as we admire the youthful here who first planted the banner of his country on the snowy peaks of the Rocky Mountains, our devotion in this warfare is not to Frement but to Freedom. The hopes of the North American Continent are at stake. Whether the magnificent plains of the mighty West are to be inhabited by men of the high Caucasian race or to be made the theater of a system which debases every form of bumanity, is a question which just and thinking men cannot but ponder. The "clerisy" of the nation are vitally interested in its solution, and hence the glowing zeal with which they have engaged in its discussion.

The last steamer from Vers Cruz brought the intelligence that Comenfort has resolved to sell, for the benefit of the State, all the property belonging to the religious corporations of Mexico. It is also asserted that this very decided measure receives the approbat on and applause of the Mexican people. It is, indeed surprising that Comonfort, in the infancy of his influence, should have consummated a financial expedient which Santa Appa, at the fiead of a large standing army, never dared attempt, although be often declared it to be exceedingly desirable. This peculiar state of facts needs, perhaps, some explanation. Some days since we took occasion to show the position of the present Mexican Government, and to assert that it s the most popular one ever known in that country. The fact that this immense confiscation of priestly property is submitted to by the people, proves that they will endure from the present Administration what they would never have borne from any former one. A few remarks as to how this revolution was possible, and what will be its probable consequences, will not be out of place here.

It is true that the Mexican priesthood have always excited a great influence over the people, but it is also true that with the people the clergy have never been popular. They could secure from the laity their obedience in religious matters, but could not gain their confidence and love. There are various reasons for this. In the first place, there always existed among them a bitter batred of the greed and avarice of the hierarchy. Until lately, more than one-third of the whole extent of Mexican soil, including invariably the best of the lands, has been the property of the Church. The whole amount of property thus held was recently estimated at four hundred milions of dollars, and their annual income at twenty millions. This enormous fortune was under the control of the Archbishop, and being by him badly managed and never improved, it retarded the progress of the nation: those persons particularly who tilled the soft belonging to the clergy were subjected to the severest exactions, and not unfrequently to cruel bodily treatment. This state of things prevented, to a great extent, the diligent and industrious cultivator of the soil from becoming an independent free holder. The clergy persistently discouraged the people from making improvements in their agricultural and industrial policy, fearing that such innovations might in the end prove dangerous to the Catholic Church, as its principles were there expounded and its laws there enforced. There were ral, industrial and philosophical science, and in which the Mexicans could acquire the knowledge necessary to fully develop the resources of the country; the clergy, being the superintendents of the schools, carefully kept from the mass of the people all information of this kind.

But the most powerful cause of that intense hatred of the power of the Church which obtains among the Mexican masses, is that to the priestly fathers only can be attributed the perpetuation of the peonage, or slavery, which has hitherto existed there. Slavery is forbidden by their Constitution, and upon no one point are the Mexicans more united than in their detestation of unpaid human servitude, and of the unlawful pecuage that is countenanced and continued by the priests. The Church taxes are also exceedingly oppressive to the poorer classes. The charges for baptism, marriage, and sepulture are so exorbitant that, to pay them, many, if not most of the pearants, have been continually in debt to the owners of the soil they till. The security for the payment of the loan was generally a grown son; or perhaps the father himself was held n bendage until the debt and the rapidly-accumulating interest should be fully paid. It is true this kind of bondage has, on several occasions, been declared null and void by the Legislatures of single States; but so long as the clergy ruled the consciences of the people, the latter were taught to regard it as unlawful to rid themselves of their chains, and did not dare to invoke in their behalf the power of the Courts. The fact that the priesthood have countenanced and perpetuated this kind of slavery, sufficiently shows why the Government has been able to lay hold on the Church estates

without the fear of popular indignation. By reason of their command of such enormou property, and by the aid of the other influence they and acquired, the clergy possessed the means of braving every Government, and setting at usught every seculer measure. They were not slow to avail themselves of their power, and have succeeded in overthrowing every administration since 1819. It is not then to be wondered at, that the people became unspeakably bitter against the priesthood, when, one year since, the latter took the occasion of a popular revolution against the rule of Santa Anna to conspire with the military chieftains to obtain for themselves the complete control of the nation. These military individuals being a set of desperadoes, who had for years been the tools of every political aspirant who would pay or promise well for their services, they were bated by the people, and when the clergy combined with them against the public welfare, the fate of the pricethood was scaled.

The present Government has exhibited a great deal, not only of patriotism but of policy, by thus striking at the root of the political evils which affliot the country. As a means of testing the The Illinois Election case now before the House his valuat grapple with iniquity in high places. | popular feeling, they first caused the arrest of the

Papai Nuncio in the southern provinces, where he had not the opportunity to organize a formidable action sgainst the Executive. The public mind not seeming to be very greatly exercised at this event, it was thought safe and expedient to banish the Nuncio from the country. Comonfort next publicly demanded of the Archbishop of Mexico that he should command the clergy not to meddle with political matters, and should forbid their exciting the masses to insurrectionary movements; this demand the Archbishop complied with by addiessing a circular to his subordinates. Armed with this document Comonfort, and at the same time Vidaurri in the north, firmly repressed all meddling of the clergy in forbidden matters. The people rejoiced so much at this castigation of their clerical tyrants, that the Government was encouraged to enforce its crowning measure against the Church, the sale of all the property belonging to the religious corporations. As in other Catholic countries, where such a measure has been carried out, we presume the support of the priesthood will henceforth be provided for by a regular public tax levied and administered by the State.

There can be no doubt of the beneficial quences of this action. The Government will get rid of its financial embarrassment, and with the overplus of funds thus realized the public debt may be paid, railroads and steamers may be built, mines may be opened, schools founded, rivers and harbors in proved, a better postal communication secured, and many other measures of public improvement carried into effect. At he same time the Central Government becomes independent of the minor commanders, Vidaurri, Frias, Alvarez and others, who have always retained the income from the duties in their respective provinces for their individual profit; and can secure uniform measures of public improvement throughout the whole country.

But after all, the great thing gained will be, the relief of the poorer classes from slavery and oppression, and their consequent gratitude to and confidence in this revolutionary Administration. Peonsge may now be regarded as abolished. The condition of the working classes being so much smeliorated, they will now be encouraged to till the soil better and more extensively, and to improve to the utmost the opportunities they have for educating themselves and their children. From the Acministration of Comonfort and Vidaurri, the Mexican people will date a new era.

We return to the brief and bright career of John

Van Buren as a champion of Slavery Restriction. In February, 1848, a Convention of the Redical Democracy assembled at Utics, and the Address was also written by John. The positions taken in the Herkimer Address are reaffirmed in still stronger

the Herkimer Address are reaffirmed in still stronger language. He says:

"Thirdly, The Democracy of New-York do now and have always heretofore believed in the wisdom, humani'y, and constitutionality of the policy of endeavoring to limit the evils of Slavery, by protecting the unsettled territories of the United States against its introduction while they are under a Territorial Government. So believing, they will, when any such Governments are established by Congress, either for the Territories we now possess or for such as we may acquire from Mexico, insist, as far as we have the right and the means to do so, that this ancient, successful and time-honored policy shall be applied to them."

We have italicised one of the clauses, as also one

in the following extract from the same Address:

"But to demand of the citizens of this great State that, after we have, by seasonable action and what was at the time, though erroneously, regarded as a great excribee, succeeded in abolishing Slavery from its borders, they should at this day, in the mid-lie of the Ninteenth Century, in full view of the improved opinion of almost all mankfind upon the subject—of the inestimable and incalculable advantage in the increase and prosperity of our State, in no small degree attributable to this very exemption—make themselves parties, either expressly or virtually, by action or inaction, to the original institution of Slavery by force in Territories which are now exempt from it, is most unreasonable indeed."

We regard that we have not space for the whole. in the following extract from the same Address:

We regret that we have not space for the whole of that part of the Address which treats of Slavery. We especially commend the following:

"Her legislators have been neither less prompt ne less united in similar expressions of opinion; and the only qualification of the general voice was in the mis-crab: attempts of a very small number, who, though they dare not openly avow their hostility to the principle, still endeavor to screen their refusal to vote h resort to evasions and equivocations of the

To sach of our readers as may be ignorant of the nature of these "evasions and equivocations." we would recommend the perusal of John's Rynder speech, in which they are all reproduced in all their original "lowness of character." At this Convention, also, as at Herkimer, John made a speech, which, in our opinion, surpassed any other his efforts during that memorable campaign. Its humane principles, its noble sentiments, and its enthusiastic eloquence, would lead us to excuse almost any political sin except the treachery of which he is now guilty. The following will serve

as specimens:

"Nor is it true in any sense that we are introducing any new principle. The principle of resistance to the institution of Slavery is as old as the principle of the existence of man. There is not a human being, whatever he may say, whatever may be his local or sectional prejudices, that does not know or acknowledge that the traffic in human flesh is a disgrace to any prople claiming any particle of civilization or Christianity. The Ac dress I had the hotor to report goes on to show that this common principle of Humanity has been the acknowledged rule of action of the Republican party of the Union until a very recent time. That while the Democracy of this State, under the lead of the patriot Tompkins, decided to abolish Savery as an evil and disgrace to the State, the patriots of the South heartily and cheerfully united with them in all measures which had the limitation of Slavery for their object and the melioration of that institution for their end. It has, however, suited the purposes of politicians of the present day to set up a new test, and to declare that this great principle shall be absorbed at the approaching Presidential Election, and they calculate on the love of office to sway the Republicans of this State, and to secure, by the exercise of the patronage of the Federal Government, a majority in the National Convention, who will nominate a candidate in accordance with their views."

It will be observed that in the above extract

It will be observed that in the above extract John speaks of the "Republican party" and of Republicans." In all his speeches, he seldom uses the term "Democratic party." A bit of political history will account for this, and will not be out of place here. The party which supported Jefferson was styled by him, and by itself, the Republican party." Its members were called "Democrats" by the Federalists, as a term of reproach. It was not until the Administration of Jackson that the name "Democratic" came to be common; and, even at the present day, their handbills and tickets are generally headed "Democratic "Republican Nominations." But precisely in proportion as they have abandoned the principles, they have insisted upon the name of "Democracy. Now that they have become the advocates of the worst form of despotism, they have abandoned their original designation of "Republican." Even sow, from the force of early babit, old Democrats and those accustomed to associate much with them. usually call themselves Republicans. Their ancient name and principles, and we believe, a large por tion of their numbers and their good fortune, have now.passed into the hands of a newer and purer organization.

We continue our extracte:

"Now I am free to say for myself, and as Ihave already said to the members of this Convention, I say so with the more freedom because it is of no kind of consequence what my action may be, that I have never entertained but one opinion in regard to the traffic in human flesh, and buying and selling live bodies; and that is an unqualified aversion and disgust for it; and while I would give to those States gust for it; and while I would give to those States where it exists the security which the Constitution has given to it, the moment they step an inch beyond this, they attract the public attention and invite a decision of the evils of Slavery. They do so unwisely, and I regret it; but when they do so, the free white people of this State will discuss and condemn it. The netes of marching in the 19th century, with the immerse power of this free Republic, upon an enfeebled and haif civilized people, and forcing upon them the institution of Slavery which they reject, and make it a fundamental article of a treaty of peace that they shall be guarded against, is so repugnant to my sense of what is due not merely to the superior magnitude and strength of our own country but so disgraceful to our free institutions, and so pregnant with evil to the people of both countries, that, if I could be satisfied that this war is prosecuted to plant Human Slavery in Mexico, devoted though I am to the glory, honor, welfare and progress of these United States in every pulsation of my healt, in every breath of my life in every fiber of my system, so help me God, I would join the Mexicans to-morrow in resisting sun oppression [Appleaue]. Not only this, but I would pledge myself to recruit smoog the treemen of this State armies, while the Kingdom of Pokdom was recruiting single meu.'

Ah, John, you will never do as well as that under

Ah, John, you will never do as well as that under the incitement of the slavedcivers' whip! How the whole venal crew of the Polks, Ritchies, Croswells and the rest, are rolled together in the contemptuqus title of "Poikdom!" We can almost see them cringing before the aroused and indignant armies of Freemen.

But. John, do you think the freemen who could thus sympathize with the "enfeebled and halfc vilized people of Mexico," will be less ready to rebuke through the ballot-box the corrupt Administration which, in open violation of the Constitution, disperses with Federal bayonets the peaceable as semblies of their own kindred in Kansas, where murder is "skulking in the tall grass of the prairie," and the floor of the Senate-chamber is dabbled with the blood of a Senator who dares to defend the principle for which you were then ready to do battle even against your own land? Now that the wickedness of Polkdom has degenerated into the meanness of Piercedom, has your love of freedom quite died out ?

One more extract, and it is peculiar applicable to the present crisis, and we leave this speech. After speaking of the time and labor required to make the people fully comprehend the nature and bearings of questions of finance and trade, he says:

But go to them'on a question about buying and selling a body, a question which overrides all legislative or executive grants of power, or discussion as to their true boundaries, all questions of local interests, and comes down to the buman being himself, if you cannot make the People believe that it is Democratic to resist the extension of Human Slavery, it is better to abandon politics and adopt some other mode of serving your fellow-men." Yes, John, we can assure you that a majority of

the Freemen of the Union are convinced "that it is Democratic to resist the extension of Human "Slavery:" and, now that the question has become one of immediate, pressing, and practical imporfarce, they will regard it as one which "overrides" all others, and will give it a just and righteous answer. In discussing this subject to-day, we have not room for extended extracts from the speeches of Mr. Ven Buren; but we will begin by reminding him of one delivered in the Park during the memorable campaign of 1848, in which he declared that he would "draw a cordon of Free States about the "South:" he would "light the fires of Freedom "all sround them"-and that the Doughfaces would find "that the whip held over their backs "was in the hands of the Freemen of the North." As for this last sentiment, we will tell our friend that it shall not be our fault if he does not prove truer as a prophet than he has as a patriot. Indeed, in the same speech, he declared that the dectrine of restricting Slavery by the action of Cougress "had been sanctioned by every Administration from "Washington down to Polk-and that was about "as far down as you could get." We are inclined to think that history will regard the distance "from "Washington down to Polk" as not greater than the distance from the John Van Buren of '48 down to the John Van Buren of '56.

When in 1847 the powers at Washin deavored to prevent the assembling of the Herkimer Convention, all will remember the wit, the sarcsem, and the eloquence with which John ridiculed that attempt through Mr. Ritchie to dictate the course of the Democracy of New-York. Now a telegraphic dispatch comes from Washington that John Van Buren must not be allowed to speak at the Buchanan Ratification Meeting, and he contents himself with ascending the platform and swinging his hat in dumb approval of the sentiments which he then denounced and the men whom he then scorned. But enough. We have no fear that he can do the least injury to the Republican cause in the coming election. His wit is gone; his eloquence is dead; his personal influence has departed, even among those who would cheerfully have shared with him political defeat and banishment so long as they believed him to be actuated by any motive of patriotism or any principle of justice. Hated at the South for what he was, and despised at the North for what he is, he has only to continue his present course, and posterity will read of his former efforts in the cause of Freedom with the same emotions that we read of the bravery of Arnold before his treason.

The following is a telegraphic dispatch from Chicago to the Associated Press of this city:

"The Tribune has advices from Leavenworth to the lith ins Gen. Pernsfer Smith had arrived there. A deputation of citi zens waited upon him, asking protection of their lives and prop erty against aimed maraulers from the South on the different ever towns. He replied that he had no authority; that the armed bands were regularly enrolled militia, acting under the color of the law, and that there was no redress except by civil law."

-The above accords with our previous understanding of the facts, and with the statements of our own correspondents, in another column of this paper. Gen. Smith is a Pre-Slavery man, but he is, above all, a military officer, and the first rule of his profession is to "obey orders." He can do nothing for Kansas that Col. Sumper has not done, and we shall be glad to find him as fair and impartial as Col. S. has usually been. But neither of them, nor say other military commandant in the Territory, can afford any substantial and lasting relief to the Free-State settlers from the wrongs and woes of their present lot, so long as Pierce sits in the White House, Jeff. Davis in the War Department, with Shannon in the Territory as Governor, Lecompte as Chief Justice, and Donaldson as Marshal. Congress might do some little good by nullifying the Border-Ruffian laws; but to nullify a few of the worst of their provisions, leaving all the rest not only in force but, by clear implication, satetioned and affirmed, would be a very dubious good. Any act of Congress which saus tions and legalizes the Border-Ruffian frauds by which the election of March 30, 1855, was swamped and the pretended legislation based thereon, will do the settlers more harm than good.

If Congress would just sweep that whole bogus

code out of existence, branding its authors as in pudent pretenders to legislative power, it wast begin at the right end. But the present Sa will agree to nothing of the sort.

We say, then, that there is no hope of ear and stantial relief for the oppressed people of Kreen but in a radical change at Washington-one the will hurl their oppressors from power and install their defenders instead. With a President in the White House who would appoint Charles Robinson Governor and J. A. Wakefield, or some other hos est and capable Free-State man, Chief Justier, following these up by kindred appointments through. out and orders to match, we might rejoice in the glorious knowledge that the sufferings of the Presmen of Kansas are very near their end. But to hope for any beneficial change from the substitution of Smith for Summer, or any such shuffle, is to build on a most sandy and treacherous foundation

Mr. David Paul Brown of Philadelphia was ones, and we hope he still is, an honest, reputable, tenthspeaking man; but somebody in The Express has been making him responsible for a tissue of gross falschoods. Here is what is put in his mouth by

"Were they American citizens? he asked ironically. If they were, he was sory to hear it; for, had they not been kicked and scoffed at by brawling politiciass! Have not the Fremont party kicked them (American) out of doors when they came politioning to their halls for admission? and had they not declared that they could elect their candidate by the foreign element allone?"

Here are two black, villainous lies, and it become Mr. David Paul Brown to clear himself of their paternity. The "Fremont party" kicked nobody out of doors at Philadelphia, but invited all who are oppored to the Nebraska act and to Slavery Exension to be represented therein. And all were represented-"Americans" as well as others. Thaddeus Srevens and many other conspicuous Americans were active, prominent, influential Delegates, ard no one questioned their right. All American who were willing to stand on a footing of equality with Anti-Nebraska Democrate and Republicana were plainly invited and urged to be represented in said Convention. If any refused to go in on those terms, the fault is nobody's but their own.

Whoever says that the "Fremont men" have

declared that they could elect their candidate by the foreign element alone" lies very grossly, wantenly, basely. But we are confident that Mr. D. Paul Brown never said anything amounting to this. He cannot help knowing that "the Fremont men" desire, solicit and believe they have a moral right to expect the sympathy and cooperation, regardless of diversities of creed or party, or place of birth, of American citizens who condemn the Nebreska bill and desire to see Slavery excluded from Kapsas and the Federal Territories. These ought to vote with us, and we believe the great mass of them will do so. If they do not, it will be owing to the influence of falsehoods, such as we believ Mr. D. P. Brown incapable of telling.

LIFE IN TURKEY.—The Constantinople correspondents of the Parsian journals give frightful accounts of the condition of society in the Turkish Empire. A son of the Frence Consultant of the condition of society in the Turkish Empire. A son of the Frence Consultant of the condition of society in the Turkish Empire. A son of the Frence Consultant his having by inac vertence, trodden upon the foot of a Turk. The poor lad was only fourteen years of age. He was first beaten, and when he tried to defend himself, was killed. On a other occasion, at Constantinople, a handral of Tunkisans, taking one man for snother, seized upon a wretched Greek, whom they had never seen before, declared he was a studying only the condition of the poor follow was litterally cut to pieces by their selects! I have to pieces by their selects! How much better is life in Washington? When

How much better is life in Washington? When Reuben Whitney was examined before a Committee of Congress, some years ago, he happened to put his hand toward his pocket, and one of the chiv-alry—his Excellency Henry A. Wise, we believe drew his pistel to shoot him, lest when he put his hand in his pocket he might draw out a wespon. The Hon. Preston S. Brooks intimates that if Mr. Summer had not been taken so unawares, he would probably have prevented the chastisemen: he was determined to inflict, when he should have had to kill him like a refractory slave that would not submit to discipline.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Fram Our Own Corresponde

A movement has been started by the Pennsylvania Delegation, which may be attended with important political results in that State. They will recommend a Union Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the second Wednesday in September, to be composed of Republicans, Americans and all other interests adverse to the policy of the Admiaistration, to the Cincinnati platform, and to the candidate presented under it. Several of the members have already signed a call to this effect, which will receive publicity at the proper time. The practical object is to form an electoral ticket of these different elements which shall be acceptable to each, and thus concentrate an aggregate vote that is now scattered through want of harmony and good understanding. A union like that cont plated would at once produce a salutary effect, and inspire the confidence which is alone needed to en-

sure complete success. With Pennsylvania fairly

in line and these forces combined, hardly a doubt

could be entertained of the issue of the canvass.

The work has now begun in earnest, and will pro-

ceed with vigor.

Herbert's trial has ended, according to public anticipation here. After Judge Crawford's instructions, it could hardly be doubted the jury would persist in disagreeing, as they did until discharged this morning. There will be much difficulty in getting a new jury, from the opinions formed in almost every circle. And if one should be obtained, a contrary conclusion is scarcely expected. The a contrary conclusion is scarcely expected. The Judge's evident bias in this case, as in that of Brooks, has excited a strong sentiment of indignation in the community, and the men of substance and character are free to denounce it without reserve or qualification. He could not have acted more as an advocate if he had been regularly retained, and his zeal even outstripped that of some of the counsel. Sound public opinion will, at least, administer the rebuke which such extraordinary partiality deserves, if he cannot be reached by any other process. by any other process.

It is understood that the election to fill the vacancy occasioned by Brooks's resignation will take place on Monday week. He has not been formally brought out as a candidate, but, of course, constituents who commend such acts must clock such representatives. There will be no opposition, if he desires to be returned. A rumor floats around upon very uncertain foundation, and to which I attach no credit, that Messrs. Butler and Evans are willing to retire from the Senate to give place are willing to retire from the Senate, to give place to Brooks and Keitt. They may be very disinterested patriots these, but both were relieved of Judgeships in South Carolina, and assigned to these comfortable places, as a brace of political pensioners. They may die, but they will hardly these comfortable places, as a brace of places, pensioners. They may die, but they will hardly resign. Though brimful of patriotism, they are not insensible to the attractions of mileage and per diem. Designs are entertained upon their coming expirations, but even these will require the property of th

So far as voting is concerned, the House has squared the Brooks and Sumner account. When it left off yesterday, the Speaker had decided that the resolution referring to Keitt and Edmundson was not divisible. And of course, the Bouse off.